

GERMAN ATTACKS IN SOMME REGION FAIL

British Repulse Assault South of Amers Made After Heavy Shelling.

FRENCH TAKE TRENCHES

Complete Consolidation of System Between Morval and St. Pierre Vaast.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Isolated French and British attacks were the only operations on the Somme front to-day. Heavy shelling deterred the Allies from large enterprises.

The French completed the capture of the tenaciously defended German trench system between Morval and the St. Pierre Vaast, northeast of Comblé, and made 300 prisoners, of whom ten were officers. This is an advance on the Salty-Salliel. The British made secure their hold on a difficult position, the village of Eaucourt l'Abbaye, which the Germans succeeded in penetrating after its capture by Haig's men. The latter cleared the last German from the village to-day.

The British front line at several points is within a mile of the German fourth line, to which the Germans have fallen back. It lies west of the Bapaume-Le Transloy road, where the Germans are protected by a low ridge.

German Reserves Used Up. An official statement issued to-day, in which Gen. Sir Douglas Haig sums up the fighting on the Somme after September 15, says:

"The importance of the three months offensive is not to be judged by the distance advanced or the number of German trenches taken. It must be looked for in the effect upon the enemy's strength in numbers, material and morale. The enemy has used up his reserves in repeated, costly and unsuccessful counter attacks without causing our allies or ourselves to relax our steady, methodical pressure."

"At the end of September the situation may be summarized as follows: Since the opening of the battle on July 1 we have taken 25,715 prisoners and engaged thirty-eight German divisions, of which twenty-nine (about 550,000 men) have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold the half moon upland south of the Ancre, occupy every height of importance and so on. The German front line ground to the east and northeast."

French for Aviators. "Our aircraft have shown in the highest degree their efficiency in the offensive. They have patrolled regularly far behind the enemy's lines, and have fought many battles in the air with their machines. They have also been on the ground. For every enemy machine that succeeds in crossing our front it is safe to say two hundred British machines cross the enemy's front."

To-day's British statement says: "Eaucourt l'Abbaye has been cleared of the enemy and is entirely in our hands."

To-night's statement says: "South of the Ancre hostile artillery has been active, especially against the neighborhood of the Toller road, and between Gueudecourt and Eaucourt l'Abbaye. Halfway between the last named points the enemy attacked a bombing attack, but was driven off, leaving wounded outside our line."

There has been considerable shelling south of the Toller road, and on the day was quiet. Rain continued throughout most of the day."

The French Reports. "To-night's French statement says: There was no event of importance on the whole front. In the Somme region the customary cannonade occurred, more intense in the environs of Belloy and Aneville. Our infantry advanced east of Morval."

The day statement follows: "North of the Somme we completed the capture of a powerful line of German trenches between Morval and the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. We made about 300 prisoners, including ten officers."

The German statement says: "Army group of Prince Rupprecht: On the battle front north of the Somme during the day the artillery engagement increased steadily in intensity, attaining its greatest height during the afternoon, in the Morval-Bouchavesnes sector. Strong French attacks against our positions on the Salty-Rancourt road, at St. Pierre Vaast wood and in adjacent parts of the wood to the southeast thereof were repulsed, partly in hand grenade engagements, partly by fire. A fourth landed in the center of a group of detaining troops."

"Then the aeroplanes dropped with machine gun fire and threw down a transport train alongside the railway and the groups of panic-stricken soldiers. Great damage was done, and the enemy lines of communication were disorganized."

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COUNT TERAUCHI, new Premier of Japan, is the leader of the army party and is hailed in the Japanese press as "the man of the hour."

Directs Lient-Gen. Terauchi to Form New Ministry in Japan.

VICTORY BY BUREAUCRATS

New Prime Minister Is Opposed to Party Form of Government.

TOKYO, Oct. 4.—The Emperor has requested Lient-Gen. Count Seki Terauchi, ex-Minister of War and also formerly Minister-General in Korea, to organize a Cabinet, in succession to the Ministry of Marquis Okuma.

The resignation of Premier Okuma brought to a head the intense struggle between the bureaucratic forces and the advocates of a representative government, and which culminated in the victory of the bureaucrats by the Emperor's designation of Count Terauchi to form a Cabinet.

Count Terauchi, who is a member of the old school, who feared that it would be unduly progressive and was opposed especially by Count Terauchi, whose slogan is a no party form of government.

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SWEDISH PREMIER ASSAILS BLACKLIST

Praises U. S. for Protest—Declares Belligerents' Abuse of Neutrals.

SCORES SHIP SEIZURES

Declares His Country Has Suffered Severely at Hands of War Nations.

STOCKHOLM, via London, Oct. 4.—Sweden proclaimed her attitude of neutrality at the very outbreak of the war. All her actions since that time have borne out that proclamation. We hope sincerely that the belligerents will not make it impossible for us to maintain this attitude until the end."

Thus in effect said the Prime Minister of Sweden, Dr. K. H. L. Hammarskjöld, to the newspaper men.

The Premier referred to certain measures of the belligerent Powers, particularly the destruction of neutral prizes at sea, interference with neutral shipping and the "blacklist." Sweden finds herself in harmony with America in its protest against this measure.

"The blacklist is objectionable," said the Premier, "not only because of its present operation, but because it will affect the future of the victims. We feel that it constitutes an unjust attempt to deprive certain of our citizens of their rights, and we do not like to see any Swedish subject lose any of his rights as a citizen unless by judgment of the courts."

"We are glad to know that the United States has taken steps in this matter and we have welcomed other steps by that Government in the defense of the rights of neutrals and of the upholding of the rules of international law. The Christiania communication lays stress on the desirability of more extensive and at the same time more intensive collaboration of neutrals. We hope that the traditional politics of the United States will not prevent it in the present exceptional circumstances from doing so."

"It is hard for Americans to realize our position," continued his Excellency. "America lies so far away from the scene of the conflict and is so great and so strong economically that it has not yet seriously felt the result of the war's consequences and its normal activities. But the time will come when America will feel it, too. Just now the material advantages may outweigh greatly the disadvantages, but it is impossible that the economic and social life of the world should continue indefinitely in the present unnatural and chaotic condition without America suffering also."

A petition has been drafted for circulation in every State in the Union. It urges the Government to call a conference of neutral nations, which will ask the belligerents to enter into a treaty by which they will discuss peace."

The committee is headed by Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent. Among the vice-chairmen are James Addams, Prof. Arthur Capper of Kansas, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, John Hays Hammond, J. H. Kellogg of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and Dr. George W. Kitchin.

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